

## Scraps and Facts.

The State Attorney of Connecticut has decided that the evidence presented at the coroner's inquest would not warrant in presenting Lewis to the grand jury for indictment for the murder of Rose Ambler, and this is supposed to end the matter so far as Lewis is concerned.

The officers of the several railroad companies between Rochester, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., are endeavoring to effect a combination under the control of a New England Syndicate to run a narrow gauge railroad from Rutherfordton to Georgetown via Gaffney City, Union and Edgemoor.

The Chicago *Union* says: "Sixty-eight new comers were organized in Texas last year. Taxable property increased to the extent of \$100,000. Immigrants are pouring in. That State contains territory twice as large as Georgia which is yet undivided into counties. It promises to be the real Empire State of the Union."

A Mormon settlement in Idaho is five miles long, extending from Clifton to Oxford. It is called Straighttown and the homesteads are so taken up that the residences are within 300 feet of each other and the farms are mere strips of land, from 250 to 500 feet in width. The present time is spent in this manner to give every settler frontage on the public road.

The experts sent by the Marine hospital board to Brewton, Ala., state that the epidemic raging there is yellow fever. In a population of between 300 and 500, there have been 20 deaths in the present time, 30 cases and 18 deaths. The lateness of the season, added to the quarantine establishment, justifies the belief that the disease will not spread.

Advices from the town of Alta, California, report that place decimated by yellow fever. The deaths for two weeks averaged twenty daily. On the 20th instant a hurricane struck the town, killed several persons and destroyed the greater part of the town. The inhabitants sought refuge in the mountains. The present population is 200. The collector of the port is among those killed.

The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania was occupied last Saturday with the report of the committee on temperance. The report recommended that the whole force of the Church be massed against intemperance. The report of the committee on temperance was adopted. The report of the committee on colleges and academies was approved and the synod adjourned.

It is said two brothers living near Greenville, Ga., are identical alike in dress alike. They married twin sisters who are duplicates in feature, form, size and manners, who likewise dress alike. Each has a child of the same age, size and sex, and they too are just alike. Their houses stand side by side on the same street, and are precisely alike in every respect, and each has a span of horses so much alike their drivers have to call them by name to tell the other from which.

The Baptists of Chicago are preparing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the denomination in that city. The first church in that city was built and occupied in the fall of 1833. Its cost was \$800, and it commenced with a membership of 15. At present there are 20 churches and 9 ministers in the city. Besides this there are two educational institutions, the University of Chicago and the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park. The membership of the churches is about 6,000, and there are 7,500 children in the flourishing Sunday schools.

This seems to be a great year for earthquakes. First Ischia, in the Mediterranean, was shaken up with terrible loss, then the Island of Java and the Straits of Sunda were convulsed, and now the region about the Gulf of Smyrna. In Asia Minor, the devastation. Comparatively insignificant shocks have been felt also at San Francisco and in one or two other places. Disasters from Constantinople state that the destruction of villages and towns in Asia Minor by the last winter has been great, and that a thousand lives have been destroyed. The region around Smyrna has been frequently visited by earthquakes. Many persons were killed by shocks there on May 12, 1857. Disturbances were felt again in July 1880, but only two lives were lost.

The latest advices from Smyrna state that the earthquake of the 16th, which shook the Island of Chios severely and extended along the entire coast of Anatolia, and far into the interior, was much more severe than was indicated in the first advices. The first shock was felt at Smyrna about 7.20 A. M. It lasted apparently only about the fourth part of a minute and was followed by three lesser shocks in quick succession. The first shock was about half the duration of the first. With the first shock many dwelling houses came down, the damage being greatest in the Armenian quarter, on the lower slopes of the ancient Mount Pegasus, where the houses are built on a slope more than along the plane between the hill and the shore, where the Christians reside. In the adjoining villages of Burnabad and Budja, a number of handsome villas were demolished.

Referring to the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the civil rights bill, the Atlanta *Constitution* says: "It now behooves the South to show to the world that she is capable of doing the negro fullest and amplest justice without the fear of any impending statute. The place set apart for the negro in the theory of the constitution should be in every way as good as those occupied by the whites who pay the same money. They should be just as secure from the intrusion of boisterous persons and kept in as cleanly and comfortable a manner as the white race. The opportunity is now afforded the South to show that she is as magnanimous as she proved herself to be courageous. She will demonstrate, we have no doubt, that while she could never have been driven by duress to concede the rights of the negro, that she will not be tempted by the removal of all restraint into doing anything that is less than right."

Rev. Allen Allensworth, a colored Baptist minister of Bowling Green, Ky., has issued an address to all the colored ministers of the Gospel, of all denominations, in the United States and Territories, in which he suggests a national convention to "give moral force to the work begun by the late convention of colored men in Louisville, to present to the world documentary evidence and statistics of the moral, political and financial progress made since emancipation, to advise the colored people what they should do to repair the moral disaster which came through the existence of slavery, to amend family life, paternal authority, and marriage integrity, to protect that institution, to improve their social standing and secure legal equality with all men." All the ministers favoring the call are requested to address Mr. Allensworth, at Bowling Green, or to write to him at Louisville or Indianapolis.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency reports that the business situation does not improve. According to this authority there is a manifest shrinkage in the volume of trade, indicated by the very marked decline in the exchanges at New York, which is shared by the returns from seven of the largest commercial centers. Eleven cities show a slight gain in business, while at nine leading points there is a large loss locally. The demand for merchandise shows a decline in volume, and prices are generally close, but a fair amount of profit in the transactions of the week, as prices have been pretty steadily maintained. The business failures throughout the United States and Canada for the week ending last Friday number nearly 2,500, an increase of 56. The increase is mainly in the New England States and the South and West. Failures are on the increase in Canada.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, shows that there were 393,628 pensions on roll at the end of the fiscal year. During the year the names of 796 whose pensions had been dropped previously were restored to the roll, making 38,568 pensions added during the year—an excess of 1,645 over the preceding year. The average annual value of all pensions was \$32,215,192—an in-

crease of \$29,040,000. The amount paid for pensions was \$60,064,000, exceeding their annual value by several million dollars. The bulk of this excess was on account of arrears of pensions covering the period prior to the allowance of claims. The appropriation for salaries, fees, etc., to pension agents was exhausted, and there is a balance due to agents. The whole number of claims filed since 1861 was \$86,137, of which \$10,938 were allowed. During the same time \$621,073, 257 were paid for pensions and costs of disbursement.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C. :

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1883.

Postage.—The Enquirer is delivered free to all subscribers residing in York county, who receive the paper at post-offices within the county; and to all other subscribers the postage is paid by the publisher. Our rate is not liable for postage, it being prepaid at the post-office here, without additional charge to the subscriber.

Watch the Figures.—The date on the "address-label" shows the time to which the subscription is paid. Subscribers who wish their papers discontinued, the date must be kept in mind.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that the Enquirer does not advertise and job work, are cash in advance.

## THE GREELEY EXPEDITION.

On Saturday last the Secretary of War received from the Chief Signal Officer an official report from Lieut. E. A. Garlington, commander of the recent Arctic expedition to Smith's Sound, for the relief of the Signal Service party in Lady Franklin Bay. The report confirms the statements first made by Commander Wildes, of the Yantic, with regard to the behavior of Captain Pike's crew. At the first alarm of danger, he says, those on duty abandoned their posts and ran to save their own property in the forecastle and as soon as the stores began to go over the ship's side they commenced to appropriate everything they wanted, breaking open and rifling boxes and trunks, carrying off clothing and stealing their contents. Capt. Pike said in reply to Lieutenant Garlington's protests, that he was powerless to prevent this plundering of the ship and that the men of his crew were the worst lot of scoundrels he ever saw. In explanation of his course in starting southward after the wreck of the Proteus, instead of waiting for the Yantic, Lieutenant Garlington says, first, that he did not believe the Yantic could get to Littleton Island through such weather as they had encountered; and, second, that he expected to find at Cape York the Swedish steamer, Sophia, and to avail himself of her assistance in carrying out, as far as possible, notwithstanding the disaster, the plan for Lieutenant Greeley's relief. With regard to the much discussed supplementary orders, Lieutenant Garlington says: "The only instructions ever received are the original instructions published at the time. An unsigned written paper was enclosed in an envelope with my instructions. This paper is simply an authenticated copy of the memorandum prepared by an officer in the Signal Office. I was informed that this memorandum was to have been furnished the Secretary of the Navy, to form a basis of the instructions to be given the commander of the vessel ordered to accompany the Proteus. The paper was not addressed or signed. Indeed, it bore no official marks whatever. I have never at any time regarded it as an order, and I was surprised to find the statement published that this paper was a supplementary instruction. General Hazen, transmitting Lieutenant Garlington's report to the Secretary of War, has written in the margin, in which he says that the question of supplementary orders referred to by Lieutenant Garlington as having been raised, and in unfairness to himself, is in substance correctly stated by him, and the strictures made upon him, so far as they refer to the question of disobedience, have been unwarranted. General Hazen adds, that with regard to the several other points, Lieutenant Garlington has been asked for further explanations, which will be transmitted to the Secretary of War when received."

## R. B. ELLIOTT ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

R. B. Elliott, the notorious negro politician, formerly of Columbia, but now a resident of New Orleans, has addressed a letter to R. L. Shreve, of Columbia, on the subject of the civil rights bill, and giving some sensible advice to the colored people. His letter concludes as follows: "That this decision, which, in view of the judgment pronounced ten years since in the *Cruikshank* case, and the decree rendered with even more energy about a year ago in the Virginia case, was not unexpected, is well calculated to re-engage in many quarters race hatred that had happily begun to dissipate. It is a growing danger, and it is a reconciliation between the two races in the South, and that it will fall into active flame the smoldering fires of caste prejudice cannot be denied. But such a result will be short-lived. Time will at last set all things even. Many who forebore heretofore to acknowledge the sensibilities and to insult the manhood of the negro—not from any innate sense of justice or fair play, but from fear of rendering themselves obnoxious to the laws—will, doubtless, throw off the mask of forbearance, and will be led by the confidence afforded by the decision, heap contumely and insult upon their unprotected victims. Many more, however, and by far the greater number, who have, with advantage of time, outgrown the passions and prejudices of former years, and have begun to look upon the negro as a man, susceptible to the virtues as well as the vices of mankind, will respect him according to his moral and intellectual worth, and will treat him as all others of like standing are treated in the community in which they live. The new, progressive, prosperous South will be not a single step backward. The two races here already know each other, and will, in time, learn fully to sympathize with and respect each other. If the political or civil rights of the negro shall ever be assailed, of one thing we may be assured, the assault will not come from the South. If the negro shall really learn the lessons which this decision would teach, he will not have long to live in order to become convinced that the judgment of the Supreme Court is really a blessing in disguise. He must strike out boldly for himself, and must rely largely upon his own efforts to win the confidence and respect of his white fellow citizens. He must determine to pluck from this seeming nettle of disaster the perfumed rose of success. Let him be prudent, self-reliant, industrious, temperate and provident in his means; let him educate himself in its close, but let him be not too touchingly regardless of the rights of others—insisting with firmness on all occasions upon like treatment for himself—and that time must soon come when the evils of which he now justly complains will be healed by the mutual forbearance and reciprocal kindness. Let him also strenuously insist that his claim to the enjoyment of political and civil rights shall not be confounded with any demand for special equality. He will sweep forward with the advancing tide of humanity, and shall yet find favor in the sight of his white fellow citizens. In the meanwhile, may it not be well for him to consider the propriety of divesting himself of the prejudices and animosities which have long been in his mind? He will eventually conquer. Very truly yours,

ROBT. B. ELLIOTT.

## AN "ABSORBING QUESTION."

The topic of the hour, especially at the East and West, is the Civil Rights decision of the Supreme Court. The Chicago  *Tribune* gives an historical account of the famous measure. It says:

The supplementary Civil Rights act was under consideration from January to March, 1875, and during the consideration of it occurred the protracted deadlock in the House which has become historical. Mr. Randall was the leader of the opposition. The bill was passed in the House by a vote of 148 to 113. The Republicans who voted against it were Butler, Harrison and Thorneburg, of Tennessee; Hyde and Stanard, of Missouri; Lowmeyer, of Maryland; Sevier and Ambler, of Virginia; Walter Phelps, of New Jersey; Ray, of Illinois; St. John, of New York; and Thomas, of Virginia; and in the Republican press of the day their names were often printed in black letters under the heading "The Republican enemies of civil rights." In the Senate the bill was passed—yeas 84, nays 23, absent 9. The affirmative vote was wholly Republican, and among the negative votes were these Republicans: Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Ferry, of Connecticut; Hann, of New York; Lewis of Virginia; Schurz, Sprague and Tipton. Mr. Carpenter made an argument in the Senate against the constitutionality of the law; declared that all of its provisions were unconstitutional, and that the bill, as amended, would be declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional and void. Edmunds, on the other hand, was the advocate of the constitutionality of the bill. He insisted that the purpose of the bill was to protect the people against discrimination founded exclusively upon color. In the eight years since the bill passed it has failed to justify the expectation of its friends or the predictions of its enemies. The first judicial opinion under the law was delivered by Judge Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in a charge to the grand jury in reference to the Civil Rights bill, declared it to be unconstitutional; maintained that the United States could not interfere with hotel proprietors or common carriers, and asserted that the right of the States to take care of their own private affairs.

Prof. Langston's claim that he drafted the original bill has been strenuously denied. It is stated, by a Baltimore  *Sun* correspondent that the Langston-Summer bill was laughed out of court. The bill that finally came up for discussion was a substitute of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The  *Sun* furnishes other facts of history as follows: This substitute, although very much modified from the original bill, undertook to include remedies in its application. The bill, as amended, was attacked and repudiated by Frelinghuysen again and again strove vainly to deny that it touched the question of social equality. After many days of debate the bill was passed and sent to the President. The bill, as amended, was repudiated by Frelinghuysen again and again strove vainly to deny that it touched the question of social equality. After many days of debate the bill was passed and sent to the President. The bill, as amended, was repudiated by Frelinghuysen again and again strove vainly to deny that it touched the question of social equality. After many days of debate the bill was passed and sent to the President.

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The exhibits at the State fair, held in Raleigh last week, were not as good as last year. The exhibit of two years ago, were acquired. The trial continued several days and attracted a great deal of public interest. The meetings of the Eastern Field Trial Club will commence at High Point on the 19th of next month. The Club numbers eighty members, nearly all of whom live in New York.

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## SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

In consequence of the long drought, Greenville is threatened with water famine.

The Anderson *Intelligencer* says, from what it can learn there is more small grain being sown in that county than ever.

The case against Major Julius Mills, formerly treasurer of Chester county, was not heard at the recent term of court, owing to the illness of the defendant.

Mary Gaines, colored, of Fairfield county, attempted to kindle a fire last Sunday morning with kerosene. The can exploded and she was seriously, perhaps fatally, burned.

Chester *Bulletin*, Saturday: The gin-house of Mr. Samuel Roddy, in Landsford, was burned last Friday morning at 10 o'clock, by a fire which destroyed the gin and the cotton. Caught by the engine.

An "Anti-Ligue Barnwell" has been organized at Allendale, Barnwell county, with 76 enrolled members. A local option election will be held about the first of December to decide whether licenses to retail spirits shall be granted next year.

In the Circuit Court of Chester, on Wednesday last week, the case of the Catawba Oil Company against W. J. McDermott was tried. The jury rendered a verdict against the defendant, \$100 for actual damages and \$500 for exemplary damages.

The State Convention of Baptists in South Carolina will meet with the First Church in Charleston on Wednesday, November 21, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Convention sermon will be preached by Rev. Chas. Manly, D. D., of Greenville.

The interesting ceremony of burning and laying the cornerstone of the Catholic Church, now in course of erection in Spartanburg, took place in that city on Sunday last week, 10th. Rev. H. P. Northrop, D. D., Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, performing the ceremony.

The house of two old ladies, Mrs. Nancy Ponder and Miss Nellie Page, at Highland Grove, Greenville county, was entered by burglars on last Friday night and robbed. The ladies, who are upwards of eighty years of age, were alone, were murdered. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

George Hughes, white, was arrested at Norcross, Ga., one day last week, charged with the murder of an old man named Moseley, near Abbeville, about Christmas, 1879. He was charged with the murder of a young woman, was accessory to her husband's murder. Hughes was returned to this State for trial.

Frank Dinkins, colored, of Sumter county, gave a lien on his crop last spring to Mr. Mann, and the supply of seed was advanced to him. When he gathered his crop he failed to pay his account, and sold a bale of cotton at Wedgefield. He was sent to jail in default of \$1,000, for trial at the February term of Court.

The Chester *Bulletin* of last Saturday contains the following item: The firm of the First Annual Meeting of the Chester Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association closed to-day. It is proclaimed by every one to be the most successful of the

five fairs that have been held here, exceeding in every particular the most sanguine expectations of our citizens. The exhibits were decidedly better than they have ever been, and we understand the financial outlook for the fair is very bright, being sufficient to defray the expenses of this fair and to pay all old claims.

A row occurred at Spartanburg, last Thursday between circus men and citizens. Four young men, Messrs. Bomar, Coffey, W. P. Webb and Charles King, were laid out on the street by a gang of circus men, assaulted and considerably battered. Mr. Coffey was knocked down with metal knuckles, and but for a timely rescue would probably have met the fate of the Statesville victim. Mr. King was struck with knuckles and two gashes were cut in his head, he was also robbed of \$1.30. Mr. Webb was also beaten up, cut in the ear and stabbed in the head, his pockets were lightened of his pistol and \$4.50. Mr. Bomar was also robbed. The Republicans were not present. Besides this row, difficulties occurred between showmen and several other parties. Whisky was probably at the bottom of it.

## NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Mr. Hampton B. Hammond, an old merchant of Charlotte, died last Friday.

The colored Baptist Convention of North Carolina met in Charlotte last Tuesday.

J. M. Reece, Postmaster at Sandy Creek, Randolph county, was brought to trial in the Federal Court on Friday last charged with robbing the mails, and acquitted.

Mrs. Rejaya, Lockwood, the female laundress, charged with the murder of the defendants in three cases to be tried at the coming term of the U. S. District Court at Statesville.

Stevens and Kingstall, on trial last week at Monroe, in Union county, for the murder of young Chubert, two years ago, were acquitted. The trial continued several days and attracted a great deal of public interest.

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## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Enquirer Office—Cotton Seed Wanted. H. C. Strauss—Masonic Dues. H. C. Strauss—Clear the Track. H. C. Strauss—We Have a Fine Stock. W. C. Lattimer—My Collector. Hunter & Oates—How to Save Money. H. C. Strauss—We Have a Fine Stock. W. C. Lattimer—My Collector. Hunter & Oates—How to Save Money. H. C. Strauss—We Have a Fine Stock. W. C. Lattimer—My Collector. Hunter & Oates—How to Save Money.

## COLLECTION OF TAXES.

We learn from Treasurer Neely that the State and County taxes for the year 1882, collected in York county up to Tuesday night, 23rd instant, aggregate \$55,316.35.

## COTTON SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of cotton from the depot in this place since the opening of the season, up to and including last Monday, amount to 1,775 bales.

## TIRAZH CHURCH.

We are requested by the pastor to announce that the service appointed for Tirazh Church next Sunday is recalled in consequence of the sickness of Rev. Mr. Strong, who was expected to fill the appointment.

## TIME EXTENDED.

The time for the payment of State and county taxes in York, has been extended to including next Wednesday, the 31st instant, after which date the 15 per cent. penalty will attach.

## THE RAILROAD.

The Lincoln  *Press* of Friday says that track laying on the Chester and Lenoir Railroad is progressing slowly. The third rail on the Western, N. C., Railroad, to be used by the Chester and Lenoir, has been laid a short distance above Conover. The mails will soon be carried through to Lancaster, this service being in charge of the old route of New York.

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